

DENIALS AND RE-ASSERTIONS FOLLOW FAST REGARDING THE JAPANESE INTEREST IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, April 9.—Facts of a most significant character bearing upon the reason for the mobilization of 20,000 American troops within striking distance of the Mexican border have become known here. They deal with secret relations which existed prior to March 1st between Japan and the Diaz Government, the discovery of which led to instant action by President Taft.

Embassador Wilson of the United States to Mexico had occasion many months ago to realize the strong antipathy of Mexicans of all classes toward the United States. During the celebration in honor of the foundation of the republic, when many Japanese of high rank came as special ambassadors from their country to the Mexican capital, the Embassador had reasons to know that there had been private audiences between Diaz and a few of his more influential ministers and Japanese delegates. Embassador Wilson also learned that for the eighteen months every ship of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, whose port is San Francisco, was carrying from 20 to 150 Japanese, passage paid, besides cargoes of agricultural machinery, household goods and general stores. At San Francisco, these Japanese were transhipped to steamers plying between San Francisco and Mexican ports.

It was a matter of public record that the Japanese colonists had received grants of tracts for cotton and corn raising.

Discovers Secret Treaty.

During February Embassador Wilson was busy cultivating every source of information in the highest circles of the Mexican Government. Very near the end of the month from a certain source in the government Wilson it is said, obtained for a few hours the original of a secret treaty between Japan and Mexico. He kept it long enough to have photographs made of it, and then it was returned to its place in the innermost archives of the Mexican State Department.

The document was in the shape of several clauses which were to be part of a formal agreement on the part of the Mexican government to allow a Japanese commercial line of steamships to have its own coaling station at a point on the Pacific Coast, and to grant certain other colonization rights in states along the western coast.

The secret clauses of the treaty, those photographed by Wilson, gave Japan a lease of a coaling station and maneuver privileges in Magdalena Bay, with the alternative of a coaling station at one other of the few scattered ports down the Mexican coast.

Interests in Pacific.

Clauses also set forth Japan and Mexico's mutual interests in the Pacific and while not stipulating an offensive and defensive alliance, gave in a diplomatic way Japan's keen interest in the protection of Mexico against aggression. The treaty had been ratified, not by the Mexican Senate, but by Diaz and his Cabinet.

The day after he obtained the photograph of this treaty, Wilson left for Washington. He wired the State Department of his coming and the urgency of his mission. When Wilson arrived in Washington the Cabinet was already in session with the President.

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EXTRA SESSION PROGRAM INCLUDES REVISION OF SUGAR TARIFF

By J. A. BRECKONS.

(Special Correspondence of the Star.)

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Providing Congress conforms to the program announced by Champ Clark and other Democratic leaders, the only legislation probable during the present session of particular interest to Hawaii will be that of tariff. Should the present announced plan of tariff revision be carried out, the revision would extend to wool and woolsens, cotton, sugar and agricultural implements, leaving fruits and other products of Hawaii until the regular December session.

How far Democracy will be able to carry out this program is yet to be determined. It may be that the new party now in control of the House may later decide to take up matters of general legislation outside the present announced schedule, in which event Hawaii would come in or her share of attention. It is also probable that the Territory may be directly affected by one or more of the proposed investigations. Democracy has announced it will undertake during the present session. Delighted with the new sensation of being in the majority in the lower branch of Congress, there is no safe limit to predictions now as to what scope this body will later undertake to cover, but should the announced program be adhered to, only the tariff could affect Hawaii.

DISCUSSION OF MILITARY PLANS AS THEY AFFECT THESE ISLANDS

Must Protect Hawaii.

Minneapolis Journal: We acquired Hawaii because it is the military and commercial key to the Pacific. To possess the key and to leave it dangling at the mercy of anyone who chooses to snatch it, is not, however, a strength, but a weakness.

The Philippines do not form an outer defense to our coasts. We could lose the Philippines tomorrow, without danger to Panama or San Francisco. In fact, they are today our great military defect.

The force we maintain in the Philippines should, therefore, be limited to the number necessary to keep internal order. Nor should any great fortress be constructed there. Unless a fortress defends something defensible, it had better not exist. Port Arthur did not help the Russians, but harmed them seriously. But for Port Arthur, which shut an army up that could better have been employed in the field, it is conceivable that the Russians might have won the Manchurian war.

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ARMY AND NAVY

The temporary buildings to house the additional companies of field artillery that are expected to arrive here in July from the United States for station, are progressing finely. These buildings are under construction at the Lihou reservation at Schofield Barracks. Captain Moor N. Falls, quartermaster at Honolulu, has charge of this building and will have everything complete and comfortable for the field artillery when or before they arrive. Lieutenant Daniel D. Gregory, Fifth Cavalry, is acting assistant quartermaster in looking after these buildings at Schofield Barracks for Captain Falls.

Cavalry Band Concert.

The splendid band of the Fifth Cavalry from their post of duty at Schofield Barracks came in on a special train on Sunday and gave a concert at the University Club grounds. The concert began at three-thirty, the band being accommodated on the lawn in front of the clubhouse. Many members of the club, which includes navy, army and marine officers, with their families and lady friends, occupied chairs on the front lanais of the club. Each piece was finely rendered and showed a pleasant selection on the part of the band. "The Holy City" being particularly enjoyed by all in the neighborhood.

Winslow's New Detail.

Examiner: Major E. Eveleth Winslow has been relieved of the command of the Second battalion of Engineers at Honolulu and transferred temporarily to Captain Alfred B. Putnam the duties in his charge pertaining to the Honolulu engineering district. Major Winslow will proceed to Washington for duty in the Chief Engineer's office. Captain William P. Wooten, Corps of Engineers, will be relieved from duty with the United States Military Academy at West Point in time to allow him to proceed to San Francisco and take the transportation sailing from that port on July 5th for Honolulu, where he will assume command of the Second battalion of Engineers and relieve Captain Putnam.

On Mexican Border.

Captain Frank K. Fergusson, coast artillery corps, in speaking of the United States troops now in the maneuvering camp at San Diego, said, in San Francisco, on his return to that city from this camp to take an examination for a majority, "that the troops patrolling the border from San Diego to Yuma have practically stopped all contraband crossing the line and that strict neutrality is being preserved."

Captain Fergusson continued by saying: "We have two troops of cavalry, seven companies of infantry, one company of coast artillery on the line all of the time, and it certainly keeps the patrols hustling to preserve neutrality. Whenever there is a battle hundreds of refugees swarm across the line and as we have no means of providing for them, we are kept in hot water all the time. There is no government allowance for these refugees, but it is impossible for us to stand still and see women and children suffer, so we have to devise ways and means of taking care of them."

The United States Government has three times as many troops on the border preserving neutrality as the Mexican government has putting down

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Taft's Message Urging Canadian Reciprocity

WASHINGTON, April 5.—President Taft today transmitted to Congress a message urging early action on the reciprocity agreement with Canada. He stated that he sent this message in deference to popular sentiment and duty to the great masses of the American people. The message follows:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives: I transmitted to the Sixty-first Congress on January 26th last the text of the reciprocity trade agreement which had been negotiated under my direction by the Secretary of State with the representatives of the Dominion of Canada.

"This agreement was the consummation of earnest effort, extending over a period of nearly a year, on the part of the Governments to effect a trade arrangement which, supplementing as it did the amicable settlement of various questions of a diplomatic and political character that had been reached, would mutually promote commerce and would strengthen the friendly relations now existing.

"The agreement in its intent and in the terms, was purely economic and commercial. While the general subject was under discussion by the Commissioners, I felt assured that the sentiments of the people of the United States were such that they would welcome a measure which would result in the increase of trade on both sides of the boundary line, would open up the reserve productive resources of Canada to the great mass of our own consumers on advantageous conditions, and at the same time offer a broader outlet for the excess product of our farms and many of our industries.

"Details regarding a negotiation of this kind necessarily could not be made public while the conferences were pending. When, however, the full text of the agreement, accompanying correspondence and date explaining both its purpose and its scope, became known to the people through the message transmitted to Congress, it was immediately apparent that the ripened fruits of the careful labors of the Commissioners had been reached.

SHORT SITTING.

Beyond the interchange of bills with the Senate, the only business done in the House yesterday was the passage on third reading, unanimously, of the House bill repealing sections 1676, 1689, 1690 and 1691, Re-

The social announced by the Kawahao Alumnae Association to be held on Friday evening, April 21st, has been postponed indefinitely.

HAWAIIAN PRINCESS IS THE ONLY AMERICAN INVITED BY BRITISH RULERS TO THE CORONATION

Examiner: Of all the thousands of those of lowlier birth. Moreover, she overanxious Americans who will cross the Atlantic this month and next to be present when King George and Queen Mary don their jeweled crowns for the first time as sovereigns of the Empire of Great Britain, only one will be there by royal command, this distinguished honor, conferred on but one person among all the eighty millions of Americans, having come un-

der the name of the last of the royal Hawaiian line, Princess Kaiulani, named for the queen, and therefore entitled to honors that could not possibly be conferred on any American woman.

So Princess David is hurrying hither on the Siberia, which arrives on the 20th, and after a stay of two or



PRINCESS KAWANAKOA.

solicited to Princess David Kawana-nakoa.

Honored As of Blood Royal.

As an American citizen, Princess David would have no favor shown beyond that of any other visiting American woman, few of whom will witness the coronation ceremonies except the American duchesses and peeresses who have given up their citizenship upon marrying into the British aristocracy. But as the widow of a prince of the royal blood, for Prince David Kawanakoa was brother to Queen Liliuokalani, Princess David stands on an equality with the other princesses of the earth, the few heaven-born having privileges outranking

three days in town, leaves for Southampton. The honor came to her entirely unsolicited, and no one was more surprised than she when the postman brought an imposing looking parcel, all done up under the great seal of England. When it was finally unwrapped, under lay and layer of parchment, there reposed the invitation "commanding" her to be present.

While Princess David originally had no intention to go to London this summer, the Hawaiian royal family urged her to go to represent the dynasty which Uncle Sam ceremoniously coaxed to come under the protection of the Stars and Stripes a couple of decades or so ago.

OLD STORY OF QUEER QUARANTINE

San Francisco Call: Passengers homeward bound from the orient who have been denied the privilege of landing at Honolulu on account of the quarantine restrictions imposed during the cholera visitation are bitter in their criticism of the manner in which the restriction was enforced. When the Tenyo Maru arrived at the island port the passengers for San Francisco were told that they could not leave the ship. The liner was then taken alongside the wharf and customs inspectors passed freely between ship and shore. Half a dozen of the ship's officers were allowed to land. Some of the passengers entertained friends from the shore. Other friends of passengers were not allowed on board. The discrimination was explained. The visitors from the shore who were allowed on the liner had permits from the health officer. The last straw was when two persons who had been living at the Young hotel came on board accompanied by a dog. The passengers then came to the conclusion that the port officials were quarantining Honolulu against them and not them against Honolulu. The quarantine has now been lifted, but the manner of its enforcement will not soon be forgotten by those who lost a chance to see the beauties of Honolulu, which was one of the inducements for coming home by this route.

AT THE ZOO HOTEL.

"Hi, there! What do you think you are doing?" roared the lion as the monkey bellboy gave him a terrific punch in the stomach.

"Nothing, sir," grinned the monkey, "only the lamb left orders at the office last night for me to wake him up early, and I thought maybe he was inside there."—Judge.

UNROMANTIC.

"If you marry a poor man you must expect to know how to prepare the dinner and attend to all the little details of household economy."

"Yes," replied the worldly young woman; "but, instead of getting married, mightn't it be better to register at an employment agency?"—Washington Star.